

Secondary Breast Augmentation: Is there a Trend for Bigger Implants?

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We read with interest the article by Montemurro et al. [1], which analyzed outcomes and predictive indicators for breast revision surgeries. We thank the authors for exploring trends that may improve decision-making in clinical practice.

The authors found that patients desiring revision for larger implants were significantly younger compared to patients who underwent revision breast surgery for other reasons. The authors speculate about individual and societal factors that may influence a young woman's desire for larger implants. The literature has cited preoccupation with breasts in women diagnosed with body dysmorphic disorder (BDD) [2]. Otto et al. [3] also found that the presence of BDD was significantly associated with the presence of major depression and anxiety disorders in young women. We ask the authors their views on whether the inclusion of data concerning mental health status or psychiatric comorbidities may help to identify additional predictive indicators for revision augmentation, particularly in younger patients.

The authors discuss that data referencing primary augmentations and consultations were not collected in this study. In a previous study, the primary author found that

patients planning to undergo primary breast augmentation appear to be very active on social media [4]. Based on these findings, we suspect there may be a disproportionately high social media usage among young women wishing for secondary breast augmentation as well. We ask the authors their views on the utility of studying secondary breast augmentation and social media activity to continue to identify possible predictive indicators.

Finally, we were unable to find studies that looked at racial and ethnic differences in trends in cosmetic breast augmentation, but one recent study using the BREAST-Q validated patient report outcomes instrument showed that black women reported greater improvement in psychosocial well-being following breast reconstruction than did patients of other races [5]. We therefore ask the authors their views on whether race may also be a potentially useful predictive indicator for breast augmentation revision.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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